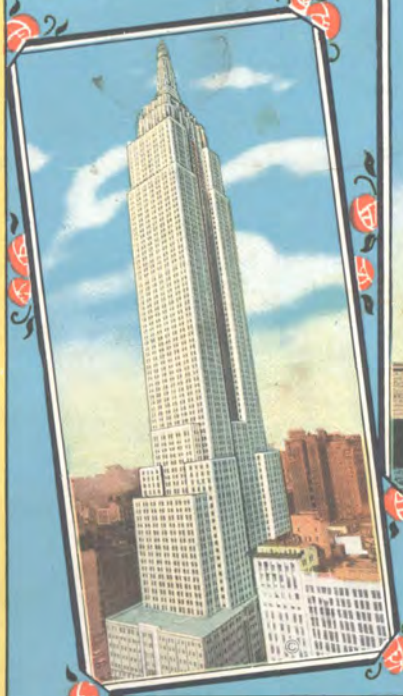
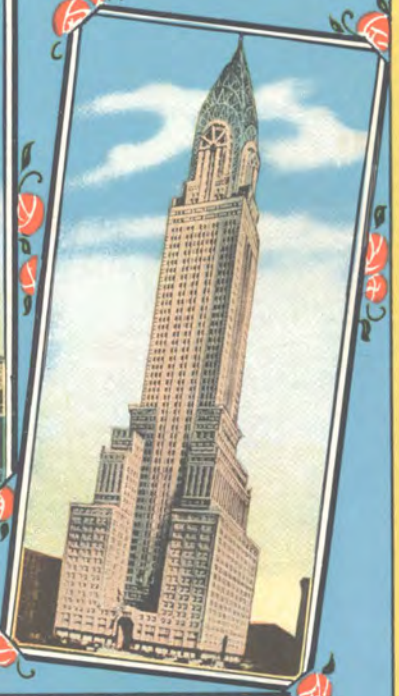
NEW YORK

THE WONDER CITY

ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS





NEW YORK—*The "Wonder City"*

THE views contained within these covers portray New York as seen from various interesting angles. No one will dispute that the architectural display dazzles and amazes the beholder; but even more staggering becomes the wonder when we get an insight into the tremendous engineering complexities that confronted the creators of these marvelous structures that go to make up New York the metropolis.

To insure solid foundations for these massive buildings, bubbling springs of water were diverted and foiled: fields of yawning quicksands were bridged and pontooned, and caissons were sunk to depths unthought of in previous engineering projects.

Connecting the island of Manhattan with its neighbors too, called forth Herculean labors—boring through rock and grime a hundred feet below the surface of the Hudson and East Rivers for the foundations of the great bridges and the tunnels leading to New Jersey and Long Island—a task worthy of the greatest engineering minds of the day.

To aid tourists, the most important views in the city have been carefully selected and are now reproduced in this book.

Aerial View of Lower Manhattan From East River, Showing Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges—In the distance is the Brooklyn Bridge, the first ever to span the East River. It was opened in May, 1883, as one of the wonders of the world. Its total length is 6,537 feet. Manhattan Bridge, to its north, a double-deck bridge, was completed in 1909 at a cost of $16,698,189, with an additional $14,386,516 for the land. Its length is 6,855 feet.

Brooklyn Bridge—The first great suspension bridge built. Connects lower New York City with Brooklyn, extending over the East River. Total length of the bridge is 6,537 feet with a width of 85 feet. Over a half million people cross the bridge daily and in addition to trolley and elevated cars about 5,000 vehicles use this structure.

Hudson River Bridge—Now under construction. Extends from 178th Street, Manhattan to Fort Lee, N. J. Will cost $60,000,000 when completed, and is expected to be opened to traffic in 1932. The suspension span will be 3,500 feet, twice the length of the longest span now in existence.

Queensboro Bridge—Queensboro Bridge, over the East River and Welfare Island, from East 59th Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City, is a great cantilever structure 7,636 feet long, clear height over channel 135 feet, height of island towers 324 feet, begun in 1901, opened March 30, 1909; total cost $29,000,000.

Skyline of New York—The Skyline of New York from across the North River. In the short space of three miles are shown many of the most noted buildings in the world. The tallest building shown at the left is the Woolworth Building. Other prominent buildings shown are the Telephone Building, the Singer, Equitable Life and the Whitehall Buildings.

Ellis Island—Immigration Depot since 1892, where all immigrants are landed and examined before being admitted to this country. Undesirables are deported at the expense of the steamship company that brings them. Visitors are admitted to balcony free. Ferry connections from the Battery.

City Hall and Park—The City Hall is a white marble structure erected in 1803. It is the seat of the city government, chambers of the Board of Estimate and Board of Aldermen and Office of the Mayor. The Park is 8¼ acres.

Aquarium and Battery Park—The Aquarium, formerly known as Castle Garden Fort, is located at the foot of Battery Park, and is open to the public daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Here can be seen in large glass tanks a most interesting and complete collection of fish, seals, turtles and other deep sea inhabitants. At the entrance of the harbor is the Statue of Liberty and a little further away is Ellis Island, through which all immigrants landing in New York City must pass.

Woolworth Building—Cathedral of Commerce. Height 792 feet. 60 stories. Gothic architecture. 12,000 people occupy the building. There are 3,000 offices. Contains 24 high speed elevators that can travel at the rate of 750 feet per minute. The power plant generates sufficient electrical energy to supply the requirements of a city of 50,000 population.

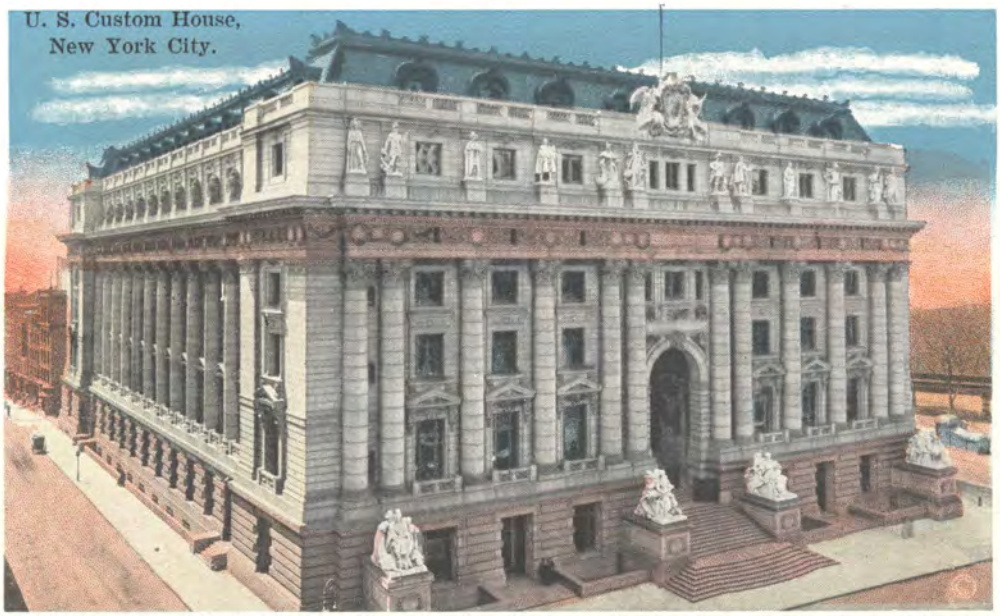
Statue of Liberty—Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island in New York Bay, 1¼ miles from the Battery, a colossal figure of Liberty enlightening the world. It lights the harbor with an electric torch held 306 feet above the water—the highest beacon in the world. Was presented to America by the French nation.

Standard Oil Building—On lower Broadway, facing Bowling Green. Alexander Hamilton's home stood on this spot. It is a modern office building. Its architecture follows the Italian Renaissance.

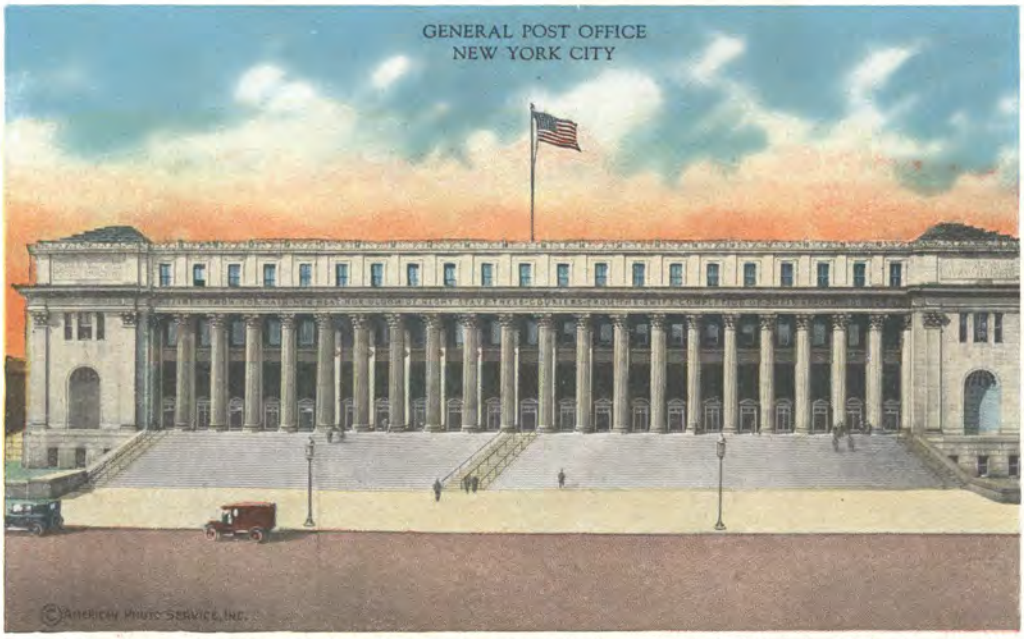
New York Life—New Home Office Building of the New York Life Insurance Company, covering site of old Madison Square Garden. One of the largest office buildings in the world. 650 feet high, containing 21,000,000 cubic feet and about 1,000,000 feet of usable floor space. 36 high speed elevators provide transportation for potential population of 10,000.

Barclay Vesey Building—Otherwise called the New York Telephone Building, the world's largest telephone building, situated at 140 West Street. Total gross area 28 acres, each of first 10 stories covering an acre, 5 stories below street level and 31 above.

The Municipal Building—Located at the junction of Park Row and Center Street, opposite City Hall Park. This building contains all city departments and occupies two city blocks, one of the streets running through the building. It is 580 feet — 34 stories high, and rests on 116 caissons sunk 260 feet below the street level. The statue on the tower, "Miss Civic Fame," is 30 feet tall.



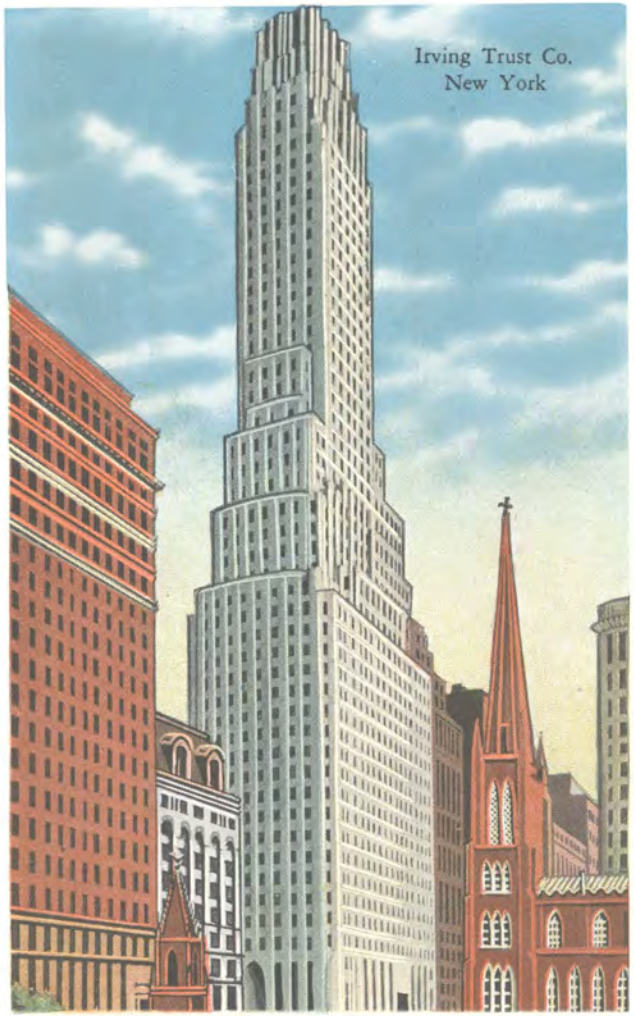
United States Custom House—Located at the foot of Broadway, faces Bowling Green. On this site stood Fort Amsterdam in the 17th Century. Later the Government House was built here for President Washington. The present building has an area of 381,850 square feet. The various branches of the Government housed here employ 2,600 regular employees.



General Post Office—Standing over the underground yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it contains the executive offices of the Post Office Officials of the city, the Railway Mail Service and the Sea Post. Elevators and chutes afford almost immediate connection with the trains on the tracks underneath.

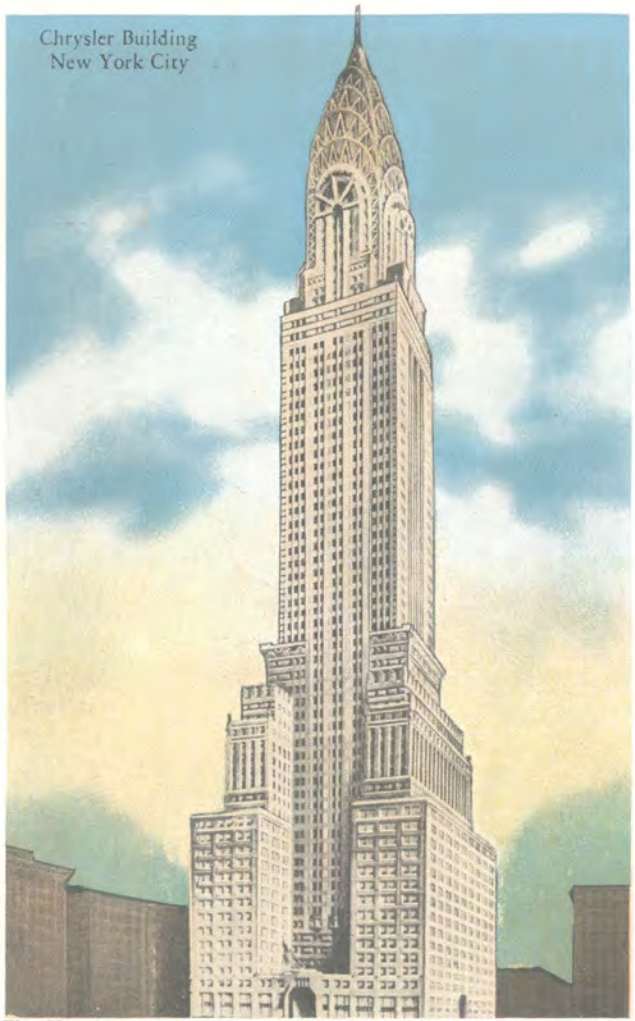
Pennsylvania Station—The terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Long Island Railroad. Trains from the west enter through a tunnel under the Hudson, and trains from the east through a tunnel under the East River. Its dimensions of 784 x 430 feet give it a greater area than any other station.

Grand Central Station and Forty-second Street—Grand Central Terminal at the right contains the terminals of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the New York Central Railroads. Motor traffic enters the station by means of the viaduct over 42nd Street. The size of this great terminal at street level is 600 x 300 feet, and in all contains an area of 79 acres.



Irving Trust Company Building—Facing Broadway and Trinity Church to the North and Wall Street to the East is the imposing Irving Trust Company Building, 1 Wall Street. This magnificent structure at the gate of the financial district, with its 50 stories, is of special importance in this street of tall buildings as it is justly claimed to be one of the finest studies in architectural beauty among all sky-scrapers built in this city during 1930.

Manhattan Company Building—Located on the north side of Wall Street. The building rises to a height of 70 stories, and is one of the outstanding commercial structures in the world. It is 925 feet high.



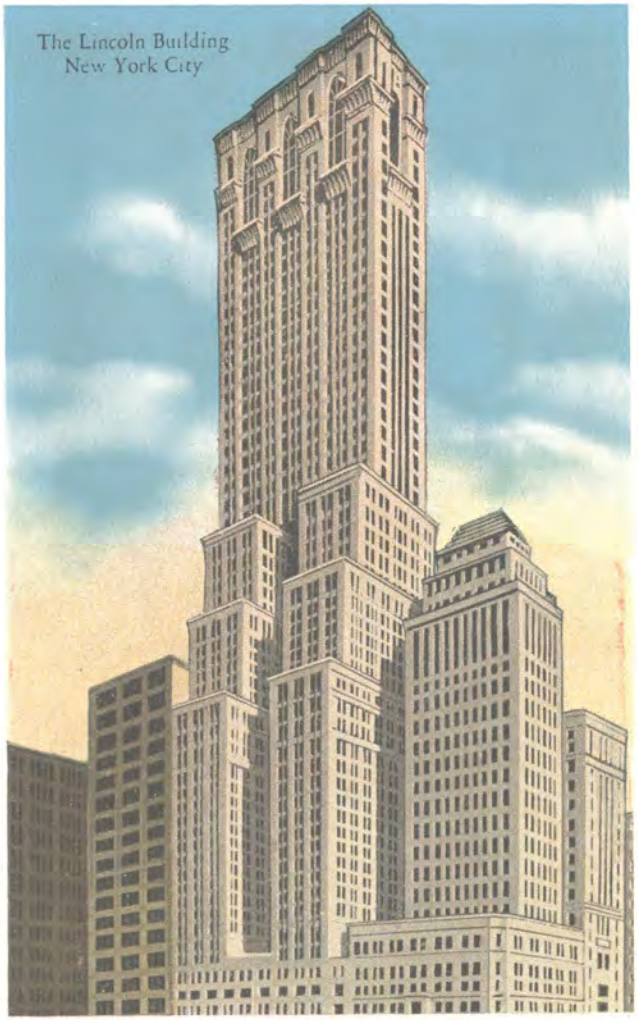
The Chrysler Building—The Chrysler Building, with its 77 stories, is next to the tallest structure in the world. Rising 1,046 feet to the tip of the Cleopatra's Needle of shining steel, which is 21 feet 7½ inches higher than the Eiffel Tower. The aluminum of the finial shines with the radiance of silver stars in the heavens. One should not fail to see the magnificent marble of the entrance hall. From its tower the entire suburban district, as well as Long Island, is visible.

Empire State Building—West side of Fifth Avenue between 33rd Street and 34th Street, on the site of the old historical Waldorf Astoria Hotel. It is 85 stories above 34th Street, and 2 stories below grade; 1048 feet from street to roof of 84th floor, not including observatory roof above the level or mooring mast extending 200 feet higher, total 1248 feet, equivalent to 102 stories of 11 feet each. The building is the tallest structure in the world. (Photo by Browning Studios)

The Chanin Building—The Chanin Building, one of the outstanding buildings in New York, is located at the southwest corner of 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue. This building is 621 feet high with 55 stories and has a rentable area of 710,000 square feet.

Times Building—Times Building, situated on Broadway and 42nd Street, in the rear of the theatre and hotel district. It is a 25-story structure owned by the New York Times, the famous morning paper.

The Paramount Building and Paramount Theatre, located at Times Square, between 43rd Street and 44th Street, at the crossroads of the world. It rises to a height of 35 stories. The theatre seats 4,000 and is directly to the rear of the main structure. One of the novel features of the building is a Hall of Nations in which is set stones from famous and historical buildings all over the world.



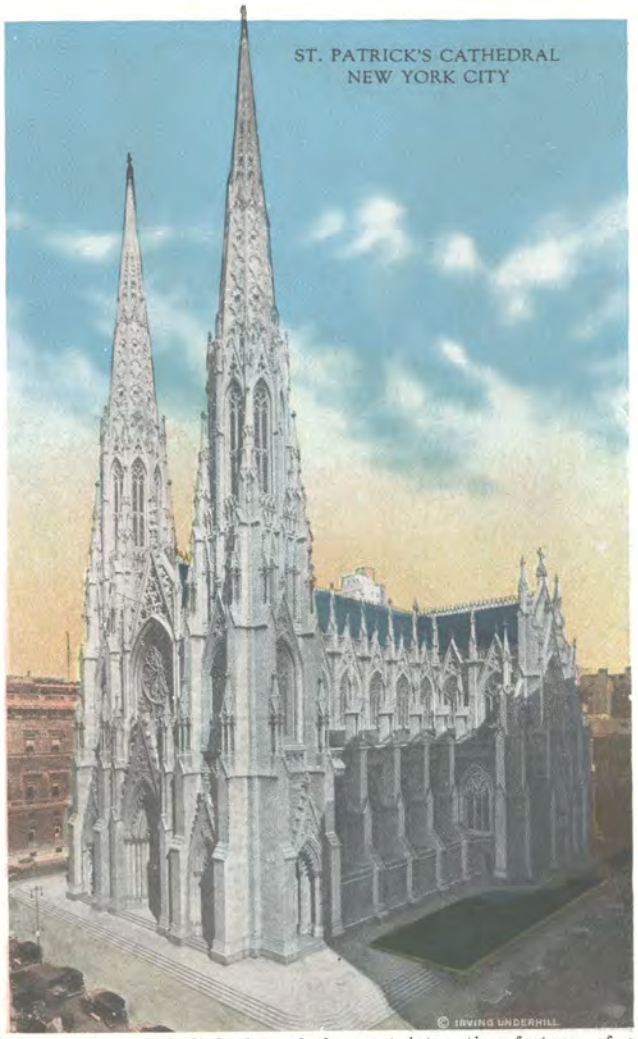
Lincoln Building—Located on 42nd Street at Madison Avenue. The building rises to a height of 53 stories, facing Grand Central. It is one of the outstanding modern office buildings in the World.

The New Waldorf Astoria Hotel—Occupies an entire square block between 49th to 50th Streets and between Park and Lexington Avenues. It rises to a height of 47 stories. The Waldorf is one of the most magnificent buildings on the outside and the most luxurious, inside. The Hotel was built to take the place of that historical home of the rich on 34th Street and 5th Avenue, the old Waldorf Astoria, razed in 1929.

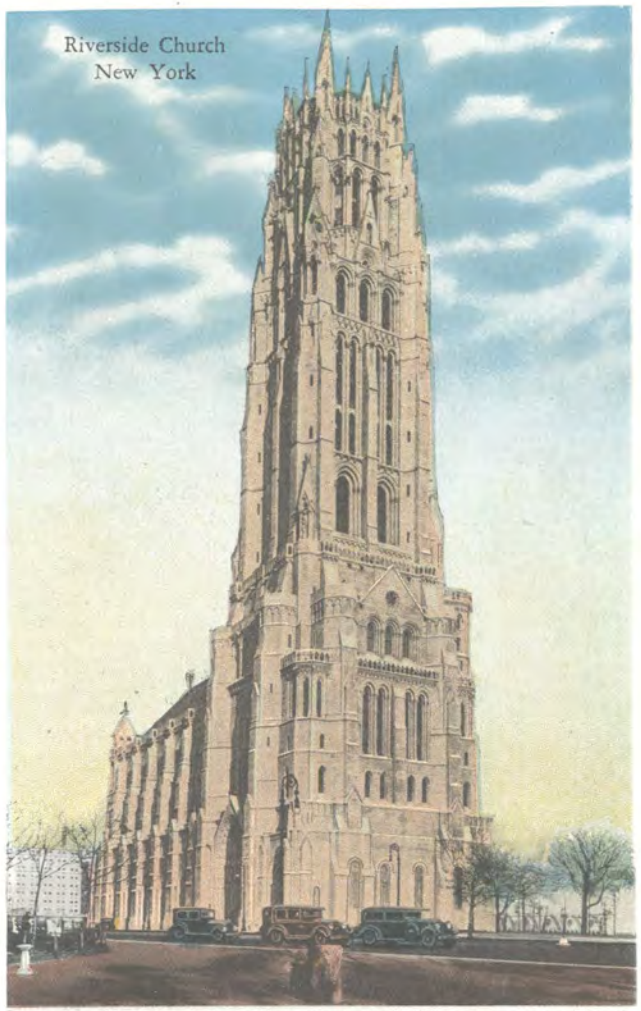
Equitable Building—The Equitable Building occupies the block bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Pine and Cedar Streets. It is 38 stories above ground and 3 below, with a floor space of nearly 45 acres. It houses 15,000 people, and many of the departments of the city government. It cost $29,000,000.

City Bank Farmers Trust Co.—The 56-story City Bank Farmers Trust Building at 20 Exchange Place has the unique distinction of being in the center of eight streets leading to all parts of the financial district. From the upper floors a majestic air view of Greater New York and New Jersey with an unobstructed view of the East River and the Bay can be clearly defined.

500 Fifth Avenue—The new 58-story office structure located at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, facing the New York Public Library and Bryant Park. This edifice is a late addition to the mid-town Skyline of New York. It commands a magnificent view over the Fifth Avenue shopping district. This skyscraper occupies the most advantageous corner of the best known street intersection in the world.



St. Patrick's Cathedral—One of the most interesting features of a great thoroughfare is the St. Patrick's Cathedral located on Fifth Avenue at the corner of 50th Street. It is the leading Catholic Church in New York City and one of the grandest Cathedrals in the world.



Riverside Church—A beautiful modernized thirteen century French Gothic edifice on Riverside Drive and 122nd Street, almost opposite Grant's Tomb. It rises to a height of 19 stories and above the 19th story is the belfry with the carillon of 65 bells. Inside this magnificent masterpiece of architecture the ancient and modern designs meet without clashing in their imposing dignity.

Public Library—Public Library, located on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, covers two entire city blocks, is built entirely of marble and cost nine million dollars. Opened for public use May 23, 1911, and contains over two million volumes. Is said to be the most complete library in the country.

Metropolitan Museum of Art—Situated in Central Park, it fronts on Fifth Avenue, opposite 82nd Street. Is the largest art museum in the New World, and contains a great treasure in all branches of the fine arts, including paintings, sculptures, works in metals, ceramics and textiles of all periods.

Grant's Tomb—Grant's Tomb, overlooking the Hudson River, commands a magnificent view of Riverside Drive and 123rd Street. In memory of the famous general and in recognition of his services during the Civil War, this magnificent mausoleum was erected in 1897 by the City of New York. The tomb is a square structure, 90 feet on each side and 72 feet in height, built of white granite with marble interior.

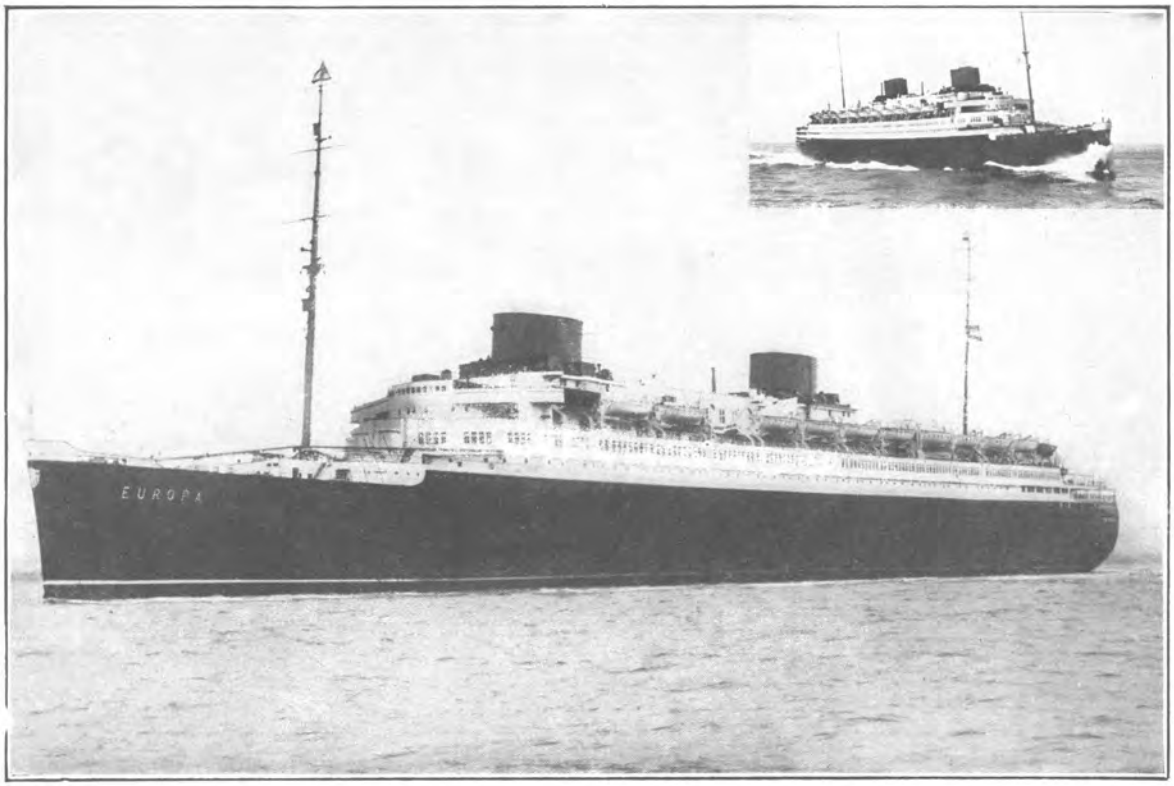
Soldiers and Sailors Memorial—Was dedicated in 1902 to honor the memory of those who gave their lives to their country during the Civil War. The structure is of white marble, 90 feet high.

The Metropolitan Building—The Metropolitan Building, facing Madison Square, presents one of the singularly attractive sights of New York City at night. This magnificent marble structure, the home of the greatest life insurance corporation in the world, towers majestically over Madison Square, the most popular gathering place in the heart of New York City.

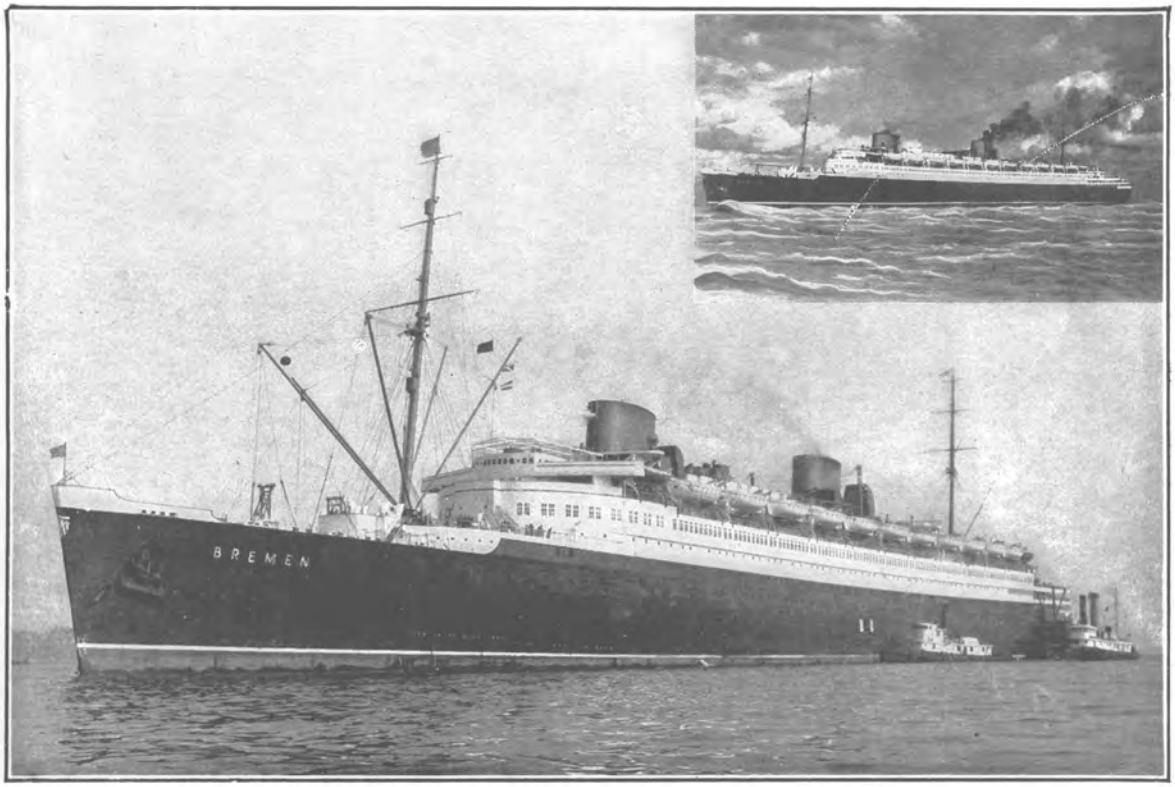
"At the Gateway to a Continent" stands the New York Central Building, rising 36 stories high, erected by the New York Central Railroad Company over its passenger terminal yards at Grand Central Terminal. The building spans Park Avenue and occupies the entire block between 45th and 46th Streets from Vanderbilt Avenue to Depew Place.

Roxy Theatre—A recent addition to the multitude of attractions in the theatrical section of New York, the Roxy, is the last word in theatres.

The Little Church Around the Corner—Founded in 1848, has world-wide fame for its beautiful Brides Altar, memorial windows to noted actors, quaint lychgate, fine paintings and ancient carvings. More than 50,000 marriages have been performed there, although strict regulations are enforced, including the reading of marriage bans.



The S.S. Europa (above), sea queen of the Atlantic, and her sister ship the S S. Bremen (bottom), call at the Port of New York twice a month. Their capacity passenger accommodations are 2,200 each and they bring on the average of 7,500 passengers to the City of New York each month.



Made in U. S. A.

Published by Manhattan Card Publishing Co., New York

Zeppelin Flying Over City Hall Park
New York City

Traffic on Fifth Avenue,
North from 50th Street,
New York City.